



NEWSLETTER OF THE LONDON CHAPTER  
ONTARIO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY



JUNE, 1984

84-5.5

## ANNUAL CHAPTER PICNIC

SATURDAY, JUNE 16

Swimming, baseball and a special guided tour of Fanshawe Pioneer Village are just a few of the activities planned by our executive for this summer's picnic. Members and friends are invited to arrive around noon at Fanshawe Park (see map below) in order to assert Chapter territoriality. Two gas barbecues will be provided for our use, so bring whatever supplies, libations, etc. you wish.

Admission is \$3.00/car. See you on the scenic shores of Fanshawe Lake!



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## EXECUTIVE REPORT

While no formal meeting was held this month, work has continued on organizing the Chapter picnic and fall bus tour.

## SOCIAL REPORT

Rob Pihl has suggested that those people planning to attend our June 16 picnic should identify themselves as O.A.S. picnic participants at the Fanshawe Park gatehouse. This way, members and friends will not have to pay the additional charge for admission to the pioneer village.

The following is the London Chapter fall *bus tour* itinerary as finalized by our executive and Janie:

Thursday, October 18

7:00 P.M.

Leave Thamesford

Friday, October 19

8:00 A.M.

Arrive in Washington, D.C.

Activities will include a visit to the incomparable Smithsonian Institution, as well as shopping and sightseeing. Overnight stay in a Washington area hotel.

Saturday, October 20

9:00 A.M.

Leave for Williamsburg, Virginia.

Spend the day and evening touring the famous restored town of Colonial Williamsburg. Retire to a Williamsburg hotel.

Sunday, October 21

9:00 A.M.

Depart for the Shenandoah Valley and Thunderbird Archaeological Park.

Not only is there a fine museum, but opportunities for horse riding and canoeing are available.

Leave for Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in the late afternoon and stay over in a motel.



Monday, October 22

Continue on to Canada, arriving in  
Thamesford around 5:00 P.M.

While the trips to and from our tour destination are lengthy, members will be travelling in a fully serviced luxury motor coach. Seats will be comfortable and the company will be pleasant as always! The pace of the tour from Friday to Sunday will be relaxed, allowing participants considerable freedom to pursue their own interests. Costing has not been finalized, however, the tour package (including travel and accommodations) will be close to \$290.00 per person. This is a *steal*, considering the strength of the Canadian dollar!

Reservations for the tour can be made by contacting any of our executive members. More details can be obtained from Rob at our picnic....

The following research article should serve as an hor d'oeuvre for those with an appetite for the Princess Point Complex.

## THE PRINCESS POINT COMPLEX: AN ADDENDUM

WILLIAM A. FOX

Several rescue excavations have been undertaken by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture over the last two years as a result of the Grand River Conservation Authority's ongoing Brantford flood control construction program. The largest project to date occurred on the Mohawk Village site (Kenyon and Ferris, 1984), but there have been a number of smaller scale investigations. Several have generated new data bearing on the chronological placement and subsistence activities of the Princess Point occupation of the Grand River valley. Stothers (1977: 28), in his doctoral dissertation, lists four Grand River Focus sites in the immediate area of Brantford, including the transitional early Glen Meyer Porteous village. Five additional Princess Point components have been registered since Stother's initial research (see Figure 1). This report addresses one of the latter components, as well as the former Mohawk Chapel site described by Stothers (1977: 36).

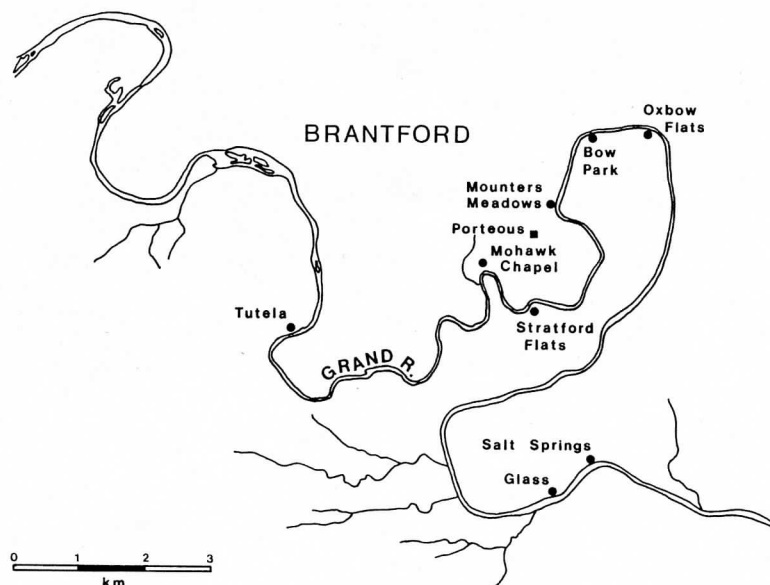


Figure 1: Brantford Princess Point Components

## Stratford Flats (AgHb - 50)

This camp, like many Grand River valley Princess Point components, is situated in the flood plain and is capped by river deposited silt. As a result, its exact extent is unknown, despite the fact that it encompasses a portion of a cultivated field. Mr. John Stratford brought the site to our attention in 1981 during discussions regarding the erosional effects of the Conservation Authority's proposed dyke construction program. He and his son had discovered artifacts eroding out of the river bank following spring flooding and had recovered some additional material from the ploughed field.

In response to this information, the site was visited on May 30, 1982. A light scatter of Onondaga chert flakes were noted on the cultivated field surface. Recent spring flooding had resulted in considerable erosion along the channel bank at the west end of the site. Here an oval hearth had been exposed and partially destroyed. It was aligned N.E. - S.W. and measured at least 63 cm by 30 cm in length and width. The center consisted of an orange silt and white ash deposit, which was surrounded by a purple coloured fired zone of silt. Its maximum depth was 6 cm. The entire remaining feature (8 litres) was excavated and bagged for flotation.

Inspection of the adjacent eroded bank disclosed a buried cultural stratum containing ceramics, chert and bone extending for a distance of roughly 10 meters along the flood channel. A profile recorded near the hearth included 60 cm of grey-brown flood deposited silt capping a 27 cm thick artifact bearing deposit of lighter grey-brown silt. This zone in turn overlay a yellow-brown clayey silt B horizon. A total of 16 litres of soil were bagged from the cultural stratum for flotation.

The following descriptive sections include both the May 30 recoveries and artifacts from the Stratford collection.

### HEARTH

Portions of at least two vessels were represented in this feature. A single rim sherd (Vessel 1) displays vertical cord impressions superimposed by 6 mm diameter circular punctates on its exterior (see Figure 2:2). Punctate spacing is 26 mm (center to center) and the neck is decorated with cord-wrapped stick (C.W.S.) punctates above C.W.S. horizontals. The simple tool impressed lip is 9 mm wide, while the smoothed interior is decorated with a single row of C.W.S. oblique impressions and displays bosses caused by the exterior circular punctates.

Vessel 2 is represented by a single neck sherd displaying 7 mm diameter circular punctates spaced 21 mm apart. Additional exterior decoration includes a row of C.W.S. obliques above at least 3 C.W.S. horizontals. These impressions have been applied over vertical cord marking, a decorative technique typical of Princess Point ceramics. The sherd measures 13 mm in thickness.

Additional ceramic recoveries include a split neck (?) sherd, a corded body sherd 15 mm in thickness and six micro-sherds (less than 20 mm in diameter).

Forty-two pieces of Onondaga chert debitage measuring 2.5-15 mm in length were obtained from the heavy float fraction. Most are biface sharpening flakes and many are burnt. A black slate biface sharpening? flake measuring 11 x 22 x 3 mm in maximum length, width and thickness displays rounded edge wear. Under 8x magnification, transverse striations are plainly visible, suggesting a scraping function for the tool from which it was derived.

Flotation of the hearth fill produced 47 bone fragments, 18 of which were identified as white-tailed deer (Prevec 1983). Twenty-seven are unidentified mammal, one is unidentified fish and the final specimen is a snail. Rudy Fecteau (1983) analyzed the charred seed remains and identified tobacco and raspberry (1 each) among the seven seeds recovered.

## CULTURAL STRATUM

Two ceramic vessel rim sherds were obtained from flotation of 16 litres of the occupation zone. Vessel 3 displays horizontal cording superimposed by a single row of nearly vertical C.W.S. impressions, above three rows of C.W.S. impressions in a herringbone pattern (see Figure 2:3). Finally, 7.5 mm diameter circular punctates, 24 mm apart, have been applied, also creating interior bosses. The 10 mm wide lip is decorated with obliques created by a C.W.S. tool dragged perpendicular to underlying oblique C.W.S. impressions. A smoothed interior has one row of C.W.S. obliques above at least one row of vertical C.W.S. impressions.

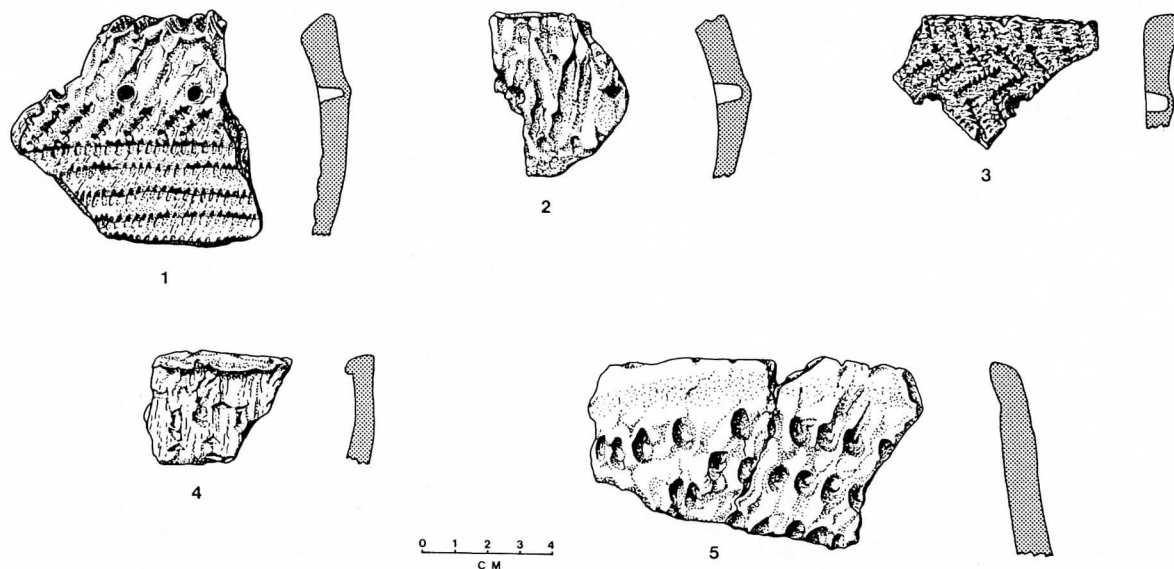


Figure 2: Stratford Flats Rim Sherds

Exterior decoration on Vessel 4 consists of vertical C.W.S. impressions applied over vertical cord impressions (see Figure 2:4). The lip is squashed out to a width of 11 mm and is decorated with oblique C.W.S. impressions. A plain interior surface exhibits horizontal wiping striations.

A large neck/shoulder sherd is 10.5 mm thick and has a row of vertical C.W.S. impressions over what appears to be a fabric impressed surface. A second smaller neck sherd 12.5 mm in thickness also appears to display a fabric impression. Inspection of plasticine impressions taken from the above sherds suggests that both fabrics are a variety of twill.

The average thickness of the six cord impressed body sherds recovered is 11.2 mm (s. 3.3 mm). Finally, eleven micro-sherds were excavated from the stratum.

Debitage ranges from 7.5-28 mm in length and is all Onondaga chert. Eight of 36 pieces are burnt. This material represents biface sharpening and perhaps some flake tool production activity.

A total of 195 bone and shell fragments were recovered from the cultural stratum through flotation. Prevec's (1983) identifications include white-tailed deer (26), grey squirrel (17), black bear (3), chipmunk (1), sucker sp. (3), burbot (1), bass sp. (1), fresh water clam (*Unionidae* sp. -1) and turtle (*Emydidae* sp. -2). In addition there are 118 unidentifiable mammal bone fragments, 10 unidentified fish, 7 snails and 5 class uncertain.

Twenty-six charred seeds were obtained. Fecteau (1983) identified a second tobacco seed from this site in the cultural stratum assemblage. The remaining seeds include raspberry (13), elderberry (2), *Ericaceae* (heath) family (1), *Solanaceae* (nightshade) family (1) and unknown species (8).

## FIELD SURFACE

The Vessel 5 rim is cord impressed with a superimposed series of 5 mm diameter circular punctates (20-21 mm apart) above one row of C.W.S. obliques, above at least five C.W.S. horizontal lines (see Figure 2:1). C.W.S. oblique impressions decorate a 10 mm thick lip and the smoothed interior has two rows of long (36 mm) C.W.S. oblique impressions.

Figure 2:5 illustrates the crude Vessel 6 rim. Its exterior is decorated with at least 3 rows of C.W.S. punctates over a smoothed cord surface. A 9 mm thick lip has deep C.W.S. oblique impressions, while the interior again displays at least 2 rows of C.W.S. punctates on a smooth surface.

A total of 12 neck sherds representing at least 5 additional vessels are contained in the Stratford collection. They range from 6-14 mm in thickness. A single fabric impressed specimen appears to derive from the same vessel as the large neck sherd among the cultural stratum recoveries. Three sherds display vertical cording, while a fourth from near the shoulder has a row of C.W.S. punctates over vertical cording. Two sherds exhibit C.W.S. impressed horizontals, but one also has a row of C.W.S. punctates. Another pair of sherds display plats of C.W.S. obliques over vertical cording. Two neck sherds relating to a single vessel have at least 8 rows of C.W.S. horizontals above a row of C.W.S. obliques applied to a plain smoothed surface. The final specimen

has a wide plat of C.W.S. vertical impressions over a corded surface. It also exhibits tapering circular punctates (5.5 mm in diameter) spaced 20-22 mm apart in a row around its exterior.

The single shoulder sherd has a row of C.W.S. vertical impressions over a vertical corded surface. Twenty-four corded body sherds average 9.8 mm (s. 2.2 mm) in thickness. A thick (19 mm) basal sherd of semi-conical form was also recovered. Several body sherds display oblique lamination fractures suggestive of well paddled coils. Nineteen split or micro-sherds are included in the collection.

With the exception of a single greywacke cobble spall, all chipped stone is of Onondaga chert. Debitage ranges from 9-56 mm in length and 8 of 36 pieces are burnt. Tools include a crude simple drill 36+ mm by 16 mm by 14 mm in length, width and thickness, a biface tip (40+ mm, 26+ mm, 7 mm), a burnt biface midsection (41+ mm, 20 mm, 9 mm) and two biface reject fragments.

## DISCUSSION

Ceramics recovered from the Stratford Flats camp are typical of what Stothers (1977: 54) considered as early Princess Point Ware. The "cord on cord" exterior rim and neck decoration and semi-conical vessel base form are particularly characteristic of this period. The occasional classic coil break, horizontally aligned oblique (interior-exterior) body sherd fractures and "appliqué rim strips" (Stothers 1977: 55) all represent the transition from smoothed coil constructed Middle Woodland wares to the heavily malleated (paddled)wares of the succeeding Late Woodland period.

The singular use of Onondaga chert to the exclusion of locally available Bois Blanc Fm. chert varieties is typical of Grand River Princess Point components. Little can be said concerning tool forms and technology based upon the limited Stratford Flats sample. Nevertheless, biface sharpening appears to have been a major site activity; which is not surprising, considering the preponderance of deer remains.

Bone preservation appeared to be good on this camp and all excavated soils were floated. Consequently, it seems that the predominance of deer bone reflects "reality". Prevec (1983: 3) suggests that the bear tooth and two foot bones may represent a hide, rather than a food resource. She concludes that the camp represents an early spring occupation, based on deer tooth aging and the range of identified fauna.

It is difficult to know whether the charred seed identifications argue for a spring through summer occupation, or rather the processing and storage of fruits such as raspberries and elderberries for year-round use. The tobacco seeds represent the earliest documented presence of this cultigen in Ontario. References to the smoking of tobacco in a ritual context are many, however, the leaves can also be ingested as an asthma cure or an emetic. No reference to the medicinal or other use of heath family plants could be found.

While only a single seed, the nightshade specimen is interesting due to the wide variety of ways in which this family of plants were used. It has been



utilized to treat tuberculosis, worms, insomnia, and venereal disease. Deadly nightshade contains the powerful drug atropine, which has medicinal and narcotic uses. Unfortunately, little case for nightshade family plant use can be made on the basis of a single charred seed!

A small amount (2.5 g) of carbonized wood was extracted from the hearth and cultural stratum floats, resulting in an uncorrected date of  $900 \pm 190$  A.D. (Fox 1983: 3). The high sigma range was due to the small sample size. P. Timmins (1984) has calibrated this date to 945 A.D., which is unacceptable considering the average calibrated date of  $830 \pm 75$  A.D. assigned to the later Porteous village. An eighth century date would seem most likely, based on the extant radio-carbon chronology and ceramic seriation.

#### Mohawk Chapel (AgHb - 2)

The small Mohawk Chapel component discovered by Mr. T. Kenyon and reported by D. Stothers (1977) was completely destroyed as a result of the 1983 dyke construction activities of the Grand River Conservation Authority (see Figure 1). During the Mohawk Village rescue project in August, a 5 meter long irregular rectangular area of topsoil was located adjacent to one of the nineteenth century Mohawk cabins in Area A. A number of pits were exposed upon clearing this deposit, which itself appeared to represent a former garden plot. One pit (Feature 40) proved to be prehistoric and was the only sub-plough zone feature discovered relating to the Mohawk Chapel site Princess Point occupation. Bowl shaped, the pit measured 80 cm in diameter and 40 cm in depth. The fill was trowelled and screened.

#### ARTIFACTS

A small vessel represented by two rim sherds, Vessel 1 displays a row of C.W.S. obliques above a row of 4.5 mm diameter circular exterior punctates (11-14 mm apart), above oblique plats of C.W.S. impressions over an obliquely corded surface (see Figure 3:1). The lip is pointed, while the plain interior has a single row of C.W.S. oblique impressions.

Vessel 2 is again small and represented by two rim sherds. It has 1 row of C.W.S. obliques above at least 6 C.W.S. impressed horizontal lines (see Figure 3:2). A 4 mm thick lip exhibits C.W.S. oblique decoration. Its interior is smoothed, as usual, and has a single row of C.W.S. obliques.

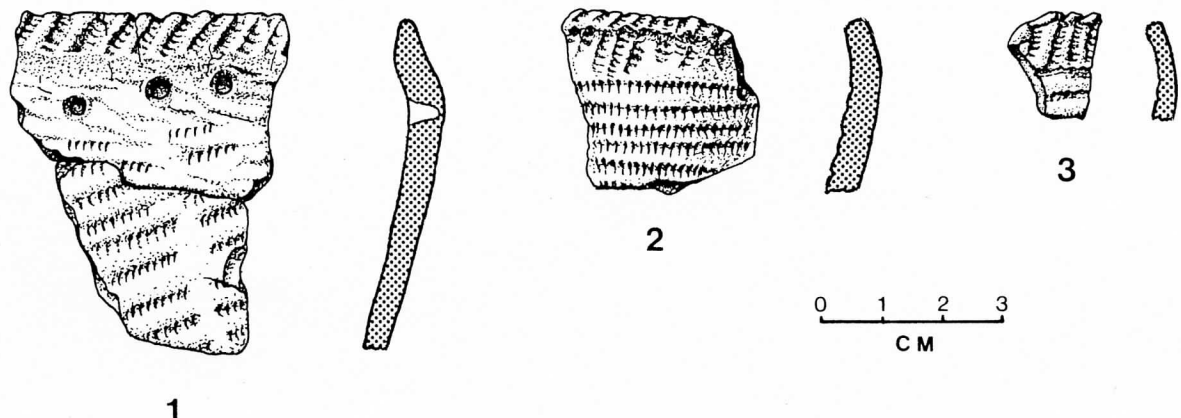


Figure 3: Mohawk Chapel, Feature 40 Rims



The single Vessel 3 rim displays a row of C.W.S. obliques above at least 3 C.W.S. horizontal lines, applied on a smoothed surface (see Figure 3:3). The lip is 3.5 mm thick and has C.W.S. oblique decoration, while the interior exhibits a row of C.W.S. verticals on a plain smoothed surface.

A fourth vessel is represented by a lower rim segment (minus lip) with 2 rows of C.W.S. obliques over a corded surface. A series of 5 mm diameter circular punctates are spaced 22 mm apart, creating bosses on the plain interior surface.

Three neck sherds pertaining to Vessel 1 display oblique plats of C.W.S. impressions over oblique cording. Another sherd exhibits only oblique cording and the final two neck sherds have two or more C.W.S. horizontals impressed on a vertically corded surface.

All twelve body sherds appear to exhibit vertical cord marking. They range in thickness from 5.5-10.0 mm ( $\bar{x}$  - 8.1 mm, s. - 1.7 mm). Feature 40 also produced 29 split and micro-sherds.

Debitage was not abundant, with 2 of 11 Onondaga chert pieces burnt. One of the latter may be a bipolar core fragment, but the rest represent flake tool production and some biface thinning activity.

The remainder of the artifact assemblage consists of two fire-cracked rocks and a small intrusive piece of window glass.

## DISCUSSION

Ceramic attributes of the Mohawk Chapel assemblage place this camp in Stothers' (1977) Early Phase. Unfortunately, Feature 40 produced few artifacts to enhance our understanding of site function. No bone and no carbonized seeds were recovered, however, 15.7 g of carbonized wood were obtained and submitted for radiocarbon dating. The resulting uncorrected date of  $430 \pm 80$  .A.D. (I - 13,534) is surprisingly early. MASCA corrected to 510-530 A.D. this lone date is still rather early, but must stand as our only absolute date for the former Mohawk Chapel Princess Point camp.

## CONCLUSIONS

The foregoing has not added a great deal to our still hazy understanding of the Princess Point Complex (Fox 1982). Radiocarbon dating remains a problem, but the growing corpus of faunal and floral data indicate that this Grand River valley population should be considered a terminal Middle Woodland group from a cultural standpoint. These people were still mobile hunters, gatherers and fishermen as their ancestors had been for millenia. They were beginning to experiment with the raising of cultigens such as corn (Stothers 1977) and tobacco, as evidenced at the Stratford Flats camp. Their ceramics represent a transition from Middle to Late Woodland production techniques, while lithic material selection practices can best be described as provincial and conservative, unlike those of the preceeding centuries.

Much new and valuable data could be generated from the extensive excavation of a single Princess Point camp using modern recovery techniques. Four or five radiocarbon dates run on pit fill, as opposed to cultural surficial deposit, carbonized wood samples would provide a much needed cornerstone to the shakely Princess Point chronology. Large scale pit fill flotation would also provide us an opportunity to begin to assess the importance of corn and other cultigens in these early horticulturalists' diet, relative to hunting and gathering subsistence activities. And we have yet to document a Princess Point camp community pattern! Let us hope that this important project is not left waiting much longer.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The writer wishes to thank Mr. John Stratford for reporting and providing access to the Stratford Flats site and his collection. Fred and Allan Moerschfelder, volunteers on the Mohawk Village rescue project, excavated Feature 40. Neal Ferris assisted the writer in floating the Stratford Flats soil samples. Janie Fox provided the fine artifact illustrations in Figures 2 and 3, and of course, Mary had the pleasure of typing the manuscript! Thank you all.

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## MORE NOTES AND NEWS

### VOLUNTEERS WELCOME AT RICHMOND HILL ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT

A three month salvage excavation will be conducted this summer at the Boyle - Atkinson site in the Richmond Hill area just west of Yonge Street along Major MacKenzie Drive. Funded by grants from the Summer Canada Works Program and the Ontario Heritage Foundation, the project also has the financial, logistical or moral support of several community and provincially based organizations and businesses including:

- BAIF Associates (owners of the property);
- The Town of Richmond Hill (LACAC, Public Works Department and Historical Society);
- The Richmond Hill Chamber of Commerce;
- The Royal Ontario Museum;
- The York Region Roman Catholic Separate School Board;
- Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture;
- Ontario Archaeological Society

The heritage resource management firm of Mayer, Pihl Poulton and Associates Incorporated is responsible for setting up, supervising and insuring the successful completion of the project.

Mr. Charles Turton, a local high school teacher and an avid self-taught lay archaeologist, discovered that the site was to be destroyed by the construction of the Don Head Village housing subdivision. The 500 year old prehistoric Huron settlement (4 to 5 acres in size) was first discovered over 100 years ago and was later registered with the provincial archives by Victor Konrad of York University.

However, the site's exact provenience was mislocated on the official maps and this allowed the draft plan for the housing subdivision to be approved. With these plans for development finalized, it was unrealistic to preserve the site by incorporating it into a green belt/park setting. A mitigative excavation was the only available alternative that was mutually agreeable to all concerned parties.

The project will employ three students (a project manager and two assistants) to conduct the excavations and to train and organize volunteers. Those intersted in applying for the positions should contact Mayer, Pihl, Poulton and Associates Incorporated at (519) 225-2300 (see ad in this issue) and also register with the Canada Employment Centre for Students in Richmond Hill.

One of the interesting developments in this project has Mr. Neal Ferris, an archaeologist from the London area, employed for a three week period by the Teachers Federation. He will act as a resource person for at least seven schools, instructing them in archaeological methods prior to their spending a day on site in a "hands on" experience.

Beyond the obvious contributions to research, education and tourism, this total project is an excellent example of how three levels of government (federal, provincial and municipal), private businesses and the community at large can work together to help preserve some knowledge of an endangered heritage site and not impede construction progress. This is a significant achievement that should be maximized and greatly promoted especially this year during Ontario's Bicentennial, Toronto's Sesquicentennial and many other provincial/community heritage celebrations. The inspirational symbolism in the father of Ontario archaeology's name - Dr. David Boyle - being associated with the site is also not to be overlooked.

Speaking of David Boyle, a few autographed copies of Dr. Gerald Killan's book remain in stock and can be purchased for \$13.00 from Rob Pihl at the picnic. Quantities are very limited, so don't delay - you'll be disappointed!



Peter Hamalainen has provided yet another of his mind bending puzzles for your entertainment and frustration. Last month's quiz was created by Neal Ferris and was slipped by your innocent KEWA editor. Those of you who succeeded in deciphering it will have discovered his deceit!

QUESTION: Why did the faunal analyst laugh at the bone?

ANSWER: Twelve letters, three words.

Jumble

C A E I A R A E S P E T G Z A  
O A N T A T A N A T B T O I I  
L R M L H L A T A W E O O A B  
L O A A U N H D P L A W N N I  
E M Y B M O O N E R Y D A E T  
C E I G L M O Z C G E S A R S  
T F S O O T A H O R A V I K T  
I H G L E L A L S O E V E S S  
O Y A L S E O O O R L L A C Y  
N R E N O O N Y T G E O U S L  
S K R L Z D T E H T Y M G E A  
S U O D I F B E A T B O D Y N  
B G A S A R A L R T H E A T A  
Y E C H A L L E N G E C T O E  
H S S E T A N I M O N N I U S

A  
Analysis  
Analysts  
Anderson

B  
Big  
Body  
Bones  
Burns

C  
Challenge  
Collection

D  
Data  
Discs

E  
Eaten  
Ethnozoology

F  
Femora  
Fibulae

H  
Head  
Heal  
Heat

I  
Ichthyology  
Innominate

M  
Malar  
Mammalogy  
Molars

N  
Note

P  
Pathology  
Prevec

S  
Savage  
Shaft  
Skeletal  
Skeleton  
Stewart

T  
Tibia  
Toe

U  
Ulna

V  
Vertebrae

Z  
Zooarchaeology  
Zoology

## CROWFIELD FLUTED POINTS

**SIZE:** Crowfield points range from ca. 40-65 mm in length ( $\bar{x}$  = 54), 22 to 35 in maximum width ( $\bar{x}$  = 30.8), 3-5 in thickness ( $\bar{x}$  = 4.6) and 13-23 ( $\bar{x}$  = 17.9) in basal width. Basal concavities are shallow (0.5-4;  $\bar{x}$  = 2.1).

**SHAPE:** The points have small pointed ears and lack fishtails. Lateral basal edges markedly expand from the base to a maximum width around or (if the point is largely unresharpened) above, mid-point. The points are very broad and thin (width to thickness ratios of ca. 5-8 to 1) with very flat biconvex to plano-convex cross-sections.

**FLAKING:** The points exhibit a collateral retouch which does not tend to consistently terminate at any one point on the biface surface such as the mid-line. Because of the oblique lateral basal edge orientation vis a vis the mid-line of the point, retouch tends to be somewhat oblique from each edge (almost a "chevron" pattern) near the base. The points are very well-fluted. Flutes tend to extend from 1/2 to 3/4 of point length and are often multiple (2 to 3 flutes to a face). The lateral flute edges can expand markedly from the base. Bases are consistently finished by a short, abrupt, parallel retouch in the basal concavity. Lateral basal edges and concavities are lightly ground.

**RAW MATERIAL:** At the type site, Onondaga chert was predominantly used. However, specimens from the type site and other areas of Ontario are on Collingwood (Fossil Hill formation) chert.

**DISTRIBUTION:** These points are found throughout the central to eastern Great Lakes area. Some points from the Reagen site in Vermont (Ritchie, 1953) may be of this type.

**AGE AND CULTURAL AFFILIATION:** No C-14 dates are available for Crowfield points. They are believed to be the latest fluted point form in the area and to date to ca. 10,500-10,400 B.P.

**REMARKS:** Some points have resharpening which forms straight tip edges oblique to the point mid-line. With the markedly expanding basal edges, this gives the point a pentagonal or five-sided appearance. A few points which are probably specialized "cutting" tools have distinct shoulders and more extensive resharpening on one lateral edge. Crowfield points are best known from the type site west of London (Deller and Ellis, in press). However, other sites such as Udora (Storck, 1982) have been reported from south-central Ontario.

